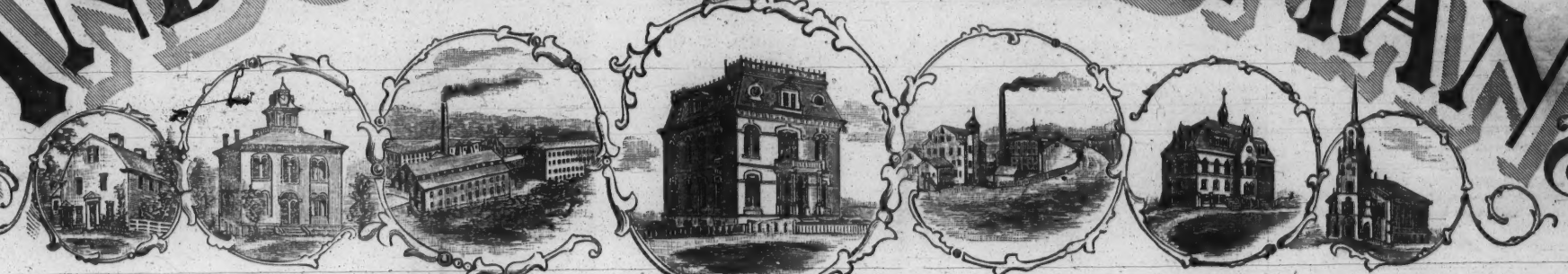


16, 16, 16

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

14



Andover, everywhere and always, first, last, she has been the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

VOL. I.

ANDOVER, MASS., OCTOBER 14, 1887.

NO. 1.

S. G. BEAN,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Will attend to the Sale of Real and Personal Property
in or out of town, on reasonable terms.
Office at **ELM HOUSE**, Andover.

Mrs. L. S. WATERMAN,
HIGH STREET GREENHOUSES,
ANDOVER.

Choice Roses a Specialty.

FUNERAL DESIGNS

Tastefully arranged at short notice.

CANNON'S

Commercial College,

586 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

All studies pertaining to



thoroughly taught

REFERENCES:

HON. A. B. BRUCE,
Mayor of Lawrence.
HON. J. R. SIMPSON,
Ex-Mayor of Lawrence.
HON. C. C. CLOSSON,
Of firm of Pedrick and Closson.
MR. JOHN N. COLE,
Of this Paper.

FARM FOR SALE.

The valuable farm of the late Nathan B. Abbott is offered for sale. It is very pleasantly situated in the south part of the town, and consists of a commodious dwelling house, with woodshed, stable and carriage-house, connected with a large and very convenient barn, with a good cellar under the whole, well arranged for the keeping of a large number of hogs. A never-failing supply of water runs into the barn-yard.

Also an old-fashioned house and barn, suitable for hired help or to rent. Together with 100 acres of land.

All the milk raised on the farm can be readily sold the door, or at the railroad station a mile distant.

For a milk farm or general farming this farm is second to none in Essex County. For particulars apply to

C. C. BLUNT, Salem St., Andover.

B. B. TUTTLE,
EXPRESS AND JOBBING.
Particular attention given to moving Pianos and Furniture.
Essex Street, Andover, Mass.

THOMAS P. HARRIMAN,
Horse Shoeing and General Blacksmithing,
Park Street, Andover.

CHARLES H. GILBERT,
DENTIST,
Draper's Block, Andover.

REA & ABBOTT,
Provision Dealers,
Main St., Andover.
OPPOSITE THE BANK.

GEORGE S. COLE,
Carpenter & Builder.
All Jobbing receives careful and prompt attention.
Maple Avenue, Andover.

GEORGE S. COLE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
Attends to all details connected with Real and Personal Property.
Deputy Sheriff for Essex County.
MAPLE AVENUE, ANDOVER.

FRANK IRVING,
Successor to A. R. Frame,
BLACKSMITH,
Shoeing and General Jobbing carefully and promptly attended to.
Park Street, Andover.

ANDERSON & BOWMAN,
Successors to James H. Cochrane,
Blacksmithing, Horseshoeing, & Jobbing
done with promptness and despatch. Special care with interfering and overreaching horses.
Punchard Avenue, Andover.

GEORGE PIDDINGTON,
FLORIST.
Wedding and Funeral Designs neatly executed.
Greenhouses, School St., near depot.

C. W. SCOTT, M.D.,
Surgeon and Homeopathic Physician,
Barnard's Block, Andover.
Office Hours, until 9 a.m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p.m.

SAUNDERS BRO'S.,
PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and TINSMITHS.
DEALERS IN

Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves and
Tin, Sheet Iron and
Hollow Ware.

Clenwood Ranges.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

7 per cent GUARANTEED. 7 per cent
MORTGAGES.

Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,
ANTHONY, KANSAS.
Capital fully paid, \$300,000.00
Additional liability of stockholders, 300,000.00
Total guarantee, 600,000.00
JOHN CORNELL, Agent.

O. CHAPMAN,
Dining Rooms,
Main Street, Andover.

Congregational Club at Lowell.

The Merrimac Valley Congregational Club held its eight meeting in the First Church Lowell, last Monday evening. Among the new names proposed for membership were Prof. M. S. McCurdy, Mr. John W. Bell, Mr. J. Newton Cole, and Mr. John N. Cole, of Andover. The topic for discussion was "Hints from Church Work Abroad, for the work of the Church at Home."

Rev. F. B. Makepeace of Andover, just returned from Europe, opened the discussion by referring to the history of Christian worship from the days of the Apostles, that study being necessary to understand the present church life of Europe, with its grand cathedrals, and solemn liturgies. The speaker had been specially impressed with the richness of devotional worship in the European churches, and also with their deep interest in the temporal welfare of the laboring people, as shown by the provisions by which all classes might have free admission to nearly all historic buildings, and great galleries of priceless art.

Rev. Smith Baker dwelt upon the inability of art to purify and elevate the morals of the people. He said that he believed more than ever in pure St. Paul Calvinism and straight gospel, and should preach more of it. Rev. H. T. Rose of Lowell remarked that Europe had had plenty of doctrine of the straightest sort, and asked why that had not lifted the people more. Mr. McCurdy of Andover, also just home from a foreign trip, was called up and gave his observations on the Sunday school and week-day services in Europe. Other speakers followed, and the success of the meeting showed the wisdom of making a large use of home talent.

Firemen's Muster.

The Fire department have completed the arrangements for their muster to be held in town on the 21st and announce the following program for the day's enjoyment:

The parade will be in charge of Chief Marshal Geo. W. Chandler and his aids, A. McTernan, N. D. Mayo, Wm. Green and O. P. Chase. The line will be formed in two divisions; the first division on High St., right, resting on Elm square; the second division on Elm St. The signal for the start will be a stroke of the fire bell at 10 o'clock, and the following route will be covered by the procession:

Through Elm square to Central St., to School, to Main, to Town Hall, where the procession will be reviewed by the Town officers. After the review the march will be resumed: Through Elm square to High St., Maple Ave., Summer St., Punchard Ave., Park St., Florence St., Elm St. to Elm square, where line will be broken. Directly after the parade the drawing out for playing will take place at the engine house, followed by the horse-race on Park St., to be governed by rules published.

At twelve o'clock, dinner will be served at Town hall, with admission by tickets, to be given to all taking part in the parade.

The trial of steamers will take place at 1:30, on Bartlet St.

A grand ball at the Town Hall in the evening, will close the day's festivities, and during the evening the prizes will be awarded to the victorious companies of the several classes. The committee has decided on trophy prizes and the large sums already pledged insure an attractive collection.

The following is the list of entries up to date:

Lucius Wm. Beebe, Wakefield, 3rd class, Silsby.
Col. Wm. R. Lee, Marblehead, 2nd class, Silsby.
Franklin Hook & Ladder Co., Lawrence, 3rd class, Amoskeag. "Old Tiger."
E. A. Straw, Methuen, 3rd class, Amoskeag.
T. W. Hough, Malden, 2nd class, Silsby.
City of Salem, No. 2, Salem, Mass. Amoskeag, with band.
Enterprise, No. 2, Beverly, 2nd class, Hunneman.
Eben Sutton, North Andover, 3rd class, Amoskeag, with music.
Essex, Haverhill, 3rd class, Amoskeag.
Tiger 3, Lawrence, 1st class, Amoskeag.
Volunteer, Hose 4, Peabody.

People's Course.

The Fifth Series of this successful Course of Lectures in Andover is announced as follows:

Three lectures by Sidney Dickinson, M.A., illustrated by stereopticon—

Oct. 17. Epitome of the Northern School: Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, and the Art Treasures of the Czar.

Oct. 24. The Alps, the Arno, and the Adriatic.

Oct. 31. Tendencies of Modern Art and the French Salon of '87.

Nov. 7. Concert by Temple Quartette of Boston, assisted by Mr. Geo. B. Ford, Elocutionist.

Nov. 14. "Sights and Voices in Europe," by Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace.

Nov. 21. Lecture by Rev. Selah Merrill, D.D. Subject to be announced.

Nov. 28. "Adventures in the West Indies," by Frederick A. Oler, illustrated by stereopticon.

Dec. 5. Gas as Fuel, the Natural Gas wells, Water Gas, by Col. J. A. Price, of Scranton, Pa.

The price of course ticket, 50 cents; evening ticket, 15 cents; course ticket with reserved seat, 75 cents.

The sale of all course tickets and reserved seats will be held in the Lower Town Hall, Saturday evening, Oct. 15, at 7-30. The sale has been so arranged that ladies will find no find no inconvenience in attending it. Purchasers will be allowed only three tickets each, unless more are required for their immediate families, in which case the number will be limited to five. Only 600 course will be sold.

The meeting of the American Board at Springfield was attended by nearly all the professors and students in the Seminary, and by some other of our citizens. Dr. Selah Merrill was chosen chairman of the Committee on Turkish Missions. Prof. Smyth's two speeches were printed entire in the daily papers. As already known to our readers, the action of the Board confirmed the policy of the Prudential Committee in regard to candidates holding the hypothesis of a future probation for unevangelized heathen. This will of course discourage for the present Andover men from applying for missionary service under the Board.

Various Things.

We do not always believe all the newspapers say, but there is intrinsic evidence of the correctness of the statement that "President Hyde of Bowdoin College is fond of tennis, and he and Professor Woodruff are frequently pitted against each other on the courts at Brunswick."

The advantage of prompt newspaper advertising was well illustrated last week, when a lady called at the TOWNSMAN office to report a purse found on the sidewalk. It was soon ascertained that the owner was a young lady in Abbot Academy, and the money restored to her, greatly to her joy. The argument is from the less to the greater—if such a result can be gained from simply speaking in a newspaper office, how much more can be expected from advertisements actually inserted under "Lost and Found!"

A recent number of the New York Independent contained an able and scholarly review of Fischer's History of Modern Philosophy, by Mr. D. McG. Means of New York, formerly of Andover.

To the Editor of the Townsman: Will you permit me, through the medium of your paper to return my sincere thanks to the many friends who have expressed to me their warm approval of my course in the last legislature on the question of substituting for our present local option law an amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor. The article from the Herald you kindly propose to insert in your present issue will furnish the reason for my course.

CHAS. SMITH.

Andover, Oct. 12

POETRY.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

The following was published in the *Springfield Republican*, on the first day of the meeting of the American Board there, last week. Mr. Patterson is a son of Senator Patterson of New Hampshire, and a member of the senior class in the Theological Seminary.

The weary Master slept. The gale rose high;
The little boat, tossed on the weary wild,
Trembled with terror, like a frightened child
When the dread lightning leaps from out the sky,
And the rough wind affrighted rushes by.
The Master slept. Perchance, a vision mild
Of quiet, peaceful Nazareth beguiled
With childhood's scenes the yearning spirit's eye.

The disciples wake Him. Lo, the Teacher chides
The little faith that feared the least of ill—
They know not yet that strangely potent will—
And then rebukes the tempest; and subsides
The agitation of the angry tides.
O men at Springfield, let the Master fill
Your hearts with peace, and bid the sea: Be still!
On which His bark, the Church, in danger rides.

GEORGE W. PATTERSON.

Andover, October 1, 1887.

Der Coming Man.

I vant some invormashun, shust so quickly vot I
can,
How I shall bring mine Yawcob out to been der
coming man,
For efery day id seem to me der brosheet look der
harder
To make dot coming man imbrove upon dot going
fader.
"T vas beddher he vas more like me, a Duetscher
blain and rude,
As to been above hees peenis und grown up to
been a dude.
I don't oxalbeet dot poy off mine a Vashington to
be,
Und schop mit hadchets all aroundt upon mine
able dree,
So he can let der coundtry know he schmidtter
vas as I,
Und got cheap advertingis dot he don't could dell
a lie:
Mine Yawcob lets der drees alone undil der fruit
dhey bear,
Und den dot feller he looks outt und gets der Hon's
share.
Some say 't vas beddher dot you teach der young
ideas to shoot;
Vell, I tink dis aboudt id: dot advice id vas no
goot!
Dot boy vonce dook hees brooder outt und dhey
blay William Tell,
Budt Yawcob vas no shooter—he don't do id pooty
vell;
Dot arrow don't go droo der core, budt it vent
pooty near—
Shust near enough to miss id und go droo hees
broder's ear.
He dravels mit his buysickle in effery kind off
vedder,
Und dough he vas a demperance poy, sometime he
dakes a "header;"
I don't know shust exactly vot dot vas—"t is vorse
as bier—
Shust like he shrike a cyclone und valk rightt off
on his ear!
I ask von time aboudt id, budt dot poy he only
grumble,
Und say I beddher try id vonce, dhen maybe I
vould "tumble."
Dot Shakesbeer say aboudt der son dot's brofigate
und vild—
"How sharper as a serpent's thanks vas been der
toothless child!"
(I got dot leedle dwisted; I mean dot thankless
youth
He cuts hees poor oldt fader more as a serpent's
tooth.)
Und dhen der broverb dells us dot der shild he
must obey,
Und dot eef you should spare der rod you shpohl
him rightt away.
Vell, Yawcob, he vas pooty goot—I guess I don't
gomblain.
I somedimes vish, mineself, dot I vas been a poy
again.
I lets him blay mit pase-pall, und dake heades
while he can,
I prings him up mit kindness, und I risk der com-
ing man.
Let neighbor Pfeiffer use der shtick, while Otto
howls und dances;
I'll shpohl der rod und spare the shild, I tink,
und dake der shances.
(Charles Follen Adams, in Harper's.)

SELECTIONS.

Oliver Wendell Holmes in Europe.

From *One Hundred Days in Europe* in the *October Atlantic*, we make brief extracts in which some things at home and abroad are compared, only premising that Andover has a special interest in Dr. Holmes from the fact that he fitted for college here, speaking his graduating piece at the Exhibition in the Brick Academy (the "old Gym."), Aug. 23, 1825.

The most interesting comparison I made was between the New England and the Old England elms. It is not necessary to cross the ocean to do this, as we have both varieties growing side by side in our parks,—on Boston Common, for instance. It is wonderful to note how people will lie about big trees. There must be as many as a dozen trees, each of which calls itself the "largest elm in New England." In my younger days, when I enger travelled without a measuring-tape

in my pocket, it amused me to see how meek one of the great swaggering elms would look when it saw the fatal measure begin to unroll itself. It seemed to me that the leaves actually trembled as the inexorable band encircled the trunk in the smallest place it could find, which is the only safe rule. The English elm (*Ulmus campestris*) as we see it in Boston comes out a little earlier, perhaps, than our own, but the difference is slight. It holds its leaves long after our elms are bare. It grows upward, with abundant dark foliage, while ours spreads, sometimes a hundred and twenty feet, and often droops like a weeping willow. The English elm looks like a much more robust tree than ours, yet they tell me it is very fragile, and that its limbs are constantly breaking off in high winds, just as happens with our native elms. Ours is not a very long-lived tree; between two and three hundred years is, I think, the longest life that can be hoped for it. Since I have heard of the fragility of the English elm, which is the fatal fault of our own, I have questioned whether it can claim a greater longevity than ours. There is a hint of a typical difference in the American and the Englishman which I have long recognized in the two elms as compared to each other. It may be fanciful, but I have thought that the compactness and robustness about the English elm, which are replaced by the long, tapering limbs and willowy grace and far-spreading reach of our own, might find a certain parallelism in the people, especially the females of the two countries.

I saw no horse-chestnut trees equal to those I remember in Salem, and especially to one in Rockport, which is the largest and finest I have ever seen. On the other hand, I think I never looked upon a Lombardy popular equal to one I saw in Cambridge, England. This tree seems to flourish in England much more than with us. No apple-trees I saw in England compare with one next my own door, and there are many others as fine in the neighborhood.

I have spoken of the pleasure I had in seeing by the roadside primroses, cowslips and daisies. Dandelions, buttercups, hawkweed, looked much as ours do at home. Wild roses also grow at the roadside,—smaller and paler, I thought, than ours.

We must not forget that our fathers were exiles from their dearly loved native land, driven by causes which no longer exist. "Freedom to worship God" is found in England as fully as in America, in our day. In placing the Atlantic between themselves and the Old World civilizations they made an enormous sacrifice. It is true that the wonderful advance of our people in all the arts and accomplishments which make life agreeable has transformed the wilderness into a home where men and women can live comfortably, elegantly, happily, if they are of contented disposition; and without that they can be happy nowhere. What better provision can be made for a mortal man than such as our own Boston can afford its wealthy children? A palace on Commonwealth Avenue or on Beacon Street; a country place at Framingham or Lenox; a seaside residence at Nahant, Beverly Farms, Newport, or Bar Harbor; a pew at Trinity or Kings Chapel; a tomb at Mount Auburn or Forest Hills; with the prospect of a memorial stained window after his lamented demise,—is not this a pretty programme to offer a candidate for human existence?

Some find the climate of the other side of the Atlantic suits them better than their own. As the New England characteristics are gradually superseded by those of other races, other forms of belief, and other associations, the time may come when a New Englander will feel more as if he were among his own people in London than in one of our seaboard cities. The vast majority of our people love their country too well and are too proud of it to be willing to expatriate themselves. But going back to our old home, to find ourselves among the relatives from whom we have separated for a few generations, is not like transferring ourselves to a land where another language is spoken, and where there are no ties of blood and no common religious or political traditions. I, for one, being myself as inveterately rooted an American of the Bostonian variety as ever saw himself mirrored in the Frog Pond, hope that the exchanges of

emigrants and re-migrants will be much more evenly balanced by and by than at present. I hope that more Englishmen like James Smithson will help to build up our scientific and literary institutions. I hope that more Americans like George Peabody will call down the blessings of the English people by noble benefactions to the cause of charity. It was with deep feelings of pride and gratitude that I looked upon the bust of Longfellow, holding its place among the monuments of England's greatest and best children. I see with equal pleasure and pride that one of our own large-hearted countrymen has honored the memory of two English poets, Milton and Cowper, by the gift of two beautiful stained windows, and with still another munificence is erecting a stately fountain in the birthplace of Shakespeare. Such acts as these make us feel more and more the truth of the generous sentiment which closes the ode of Washington Allston, America to England: "We are one!"

Caleb Cushing in Charleston.

The paper on Abraham Lincoln in the October number of the *Century* is devoted to the Secession Movement, from which we take an interesting account of Mr. Buchanan's ineffectual effort to treat with the conspirators at Charleston.

President Buchanan felt anxious and ill at ease. He could not shut his eyes to the fact that in South Carolina at least a tide of revolution was steadily rising. He appears to have dimly felt that his official responsibility and honor were somehow involved; and since he had reasoned the executive power into nothingness, the idea suggested itself to his mind that a little friendly expostulation at least was due from him. Under some such impulse he wrote the following letter to Governor Pickens, and with it dispatched the Hon. Caleb Cushing to Charleston, to see if he might not exert a personal influence upon the malcontents, who paid no heed to any wishes or interests but their own:

WASHINGTON, December 18, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: From common notoriety, I assume the fact that the State of South Carolina is now deliberating on the question of seceding from the Union. Whilst any hope remains that this may be prevented, or even retarded, so long as to allow the people of her sister States an opportunity to manifest their opinions upon the causes which have led to this proceeding, it is my duty to exert all the means in my power to avert so dreadful a catastrophe. I have, therefore, deemed it advisable to send to you the Hon. Caleb Cushing, in whose integrity, ability, and prudence I have full confidence, to hold communications with you on my behalf, for the purpose of changing or modifying the contemplated action of the State in the manner I have already suggested. Commending Mr. Cushing to your kind attention, for his own sake, as well as that of the cause, I remain,

Very respectfully, your friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

"HIS EXCELLENCY,
FRANCIS W. PICKENS."*

Mr. Cushing was a man of great affability, and of prominence in the Democratic party. He had been Attorney-General under President Pierce, and was called to preside over the Charleston convention, until the dissension in that body between Northern and Southern Democrats caused its disruption and adjournment to Baltimore. In the second disruption at Baltimore, Mr. Cushing had followed the fortunes of the Southern leaders, and with them had seceded; and presided over that fraction of the original body which nominated Breckinridge. Though a Massachusetts man, he was thus affiliated in party principle, party organization, and party action with the South, and President Buchanan not unnaturally thought that he was a proper personal agent, and ought to be an influential party representative, capable, in behalf of the Administration, of dissuading the Charleston conspirators from their dangerous determination, or at least from their reckless precipitancy.

But the sequel shows that Buchanan both misunderstood the men he had to deal with, and was unequal in purpose or will to cope with their superior daring and resolution.

Mr. Cushing arrived in Charleston on the day the South Carolina convention passed its ordinance of secession. He obtained an interview with Governor Pickens, and presented the President's letter. "I had but a short interview with him,"

*Buchanan to Pickens, Dec. 18th, 1860. "S. C. House Journal," 1861, p. 171.

says Governor Pickens in his message of November 5th, 1861, "and told him I would return no reply to the President's letter, except to say very candidly that there was no hope for the Union, and that, so far as I was concerned, I intended to maintain the separate independence of South Carolina, and from this purpose neither temptation nor danger should for a moment deter me." There is a notable contrast in this haughty and defiant reception by a South Carolina governor of the messenger of the President of the United States, to the cringing and apologetic spirit in which the President had on that same morning received the messenger of the governor. In reply to his demand, Mr. Cushing's reply deserves special notice. "He said," continues Governor Pickens, "that he could not say what changes circumstances might produce, but when he left Washington there was then no intention whatever to change the status of the forts in our harbor in any way." By this language Mr. Cushing himself seems to have changed his errand from a patriotic mission of protest and warning to one conveying hopeful and advantageous information to the conspirators.

It could hardly have been without a sense of personal mortification to Mr. Cushing that the drama which he had been sent to avert, or at least to postpone, immediately unrolled itself under his very eyes, and his mortification must have risen to indignation when he was requested by his presence to grace the pageant. The South Carolina convention, during the two days which had elapsed since its adjournment hither from Columbia, had been deliberating in secret session. A little after midday of December 20th, the streets of Charleston were filled with the following placards, giving the public the first notice of its action:

CHARLESTON MERCURY

EXTRA.

Passed unanimously at 1.15 o'clock, P. M., December 20th, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE
To dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained:

That the ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also, all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

THE UNION IS DISSOLVED.

The usual jubiliations immediately followed,—ringing of bells, salutes of cannon, and the noise and display of street parades. The convention resolved to celebrate the event further by a public ceremonial to which it invited the governor, the legislature, and other dignitaries; and both branches of the legislature also sent a committee to Caleb Cushing to give him an official invitation to attend. At half-past 6 that evening the members of the convention marched in procession to Institute Hall, where the public signing of the ordinance of secession was performed with appropriate solemnities, and at its close the President announced: "The ordinance of secession has been signed and ratified, and I proclaim the State of South Carolina an Independent Commonwealth."

The city and State joined in general exultation as if a great work had been accomplished, as if the efforts of a generation had been crowned with fulfillment, and nothing remained but to rest and enjoy the ripened fruit of independence. There seemed to be no dream, amid all this rejoicing, that nothing definite had as yet been effected; that the reckless day's act was but the prelude to the most terrible tragedy of the age, the unmaking of a storm which should shake the continent with terror and devastation, leaving every Southern State a wreck, and sweeping from the face of the earth the institution in whose behalf the fatal work was done.

CHILDREN'S CIRCLE.

The children must have a column of their own, of course, as well as the farmers and soldiers and housekeepers. In fact, they are of much more importance than either of those kinds of people, for, if it were not for the children there would never be any farmers at all to raise our food, or housekeepers to cook it, or a single soldier to fight for the old flag.

So this column in the right-hand corner of the second page of the paper will always be kept for the *little Andover townsmen*, and for them alone—no big folks allowed without special permission. We call our column the Children's Circle, even though a circle may not seem to fit very well into a corner, so that they can sit down together in a cheerful company around the fire or centre table in the winter, and around a shady tree in the summer, in picnic style, and have a lively chat about anything that comes up which is interesting.

The only condition of belonging to this Circle is that of a basket picnic, every one bringing something for the table—a puzzle, a story, a question, a newspaper cutting which has pleased you, or anything else to enliven and interest the company. Andover townsmen and townswomen have been famous for writing books which have been read all over the wide world—why should not Andover children begin by writing some little pieces for each other to read? Of course you know the newspaper rules with such contributions: Write only on one side of your paper, sign your real name, and—be short. Direct your letters to THE TOWNSMAN, Andover; if you please, put "Circle" in one corner of your envelope. Now, children, what do you say—would you like to have such a Circle? If so, send something to put in it; or, better yet, bring it yourself to the Editor's office.

All children like cats, especially if they are kitty-cats; the dear little creatures always make themselves quite at home in children's laps or on their shoulders. But the cat that jumps into our Circle now is:

A Wicked Cat.

Oh! Pussy with the bushy tail,
Are you a wicked cat?
You grind your claws upon a nail,
And walk as slow as any snail,
You are so very fat.

You wash your whiskers with your feet;
Your tongue is rough and red,
And looks as if it tasted meat;
Yet all I ever see you eat
Is pure white milk and bread.

I found upon our grass to-day,
A birdie's tail and wing;
If you *did* kill it, Pussy Gray,
And eat it up, I'll only say,
You are a wicked thing!

Suppose a hungry bear this eve
Along the street should pass,
And, laughing in his hairy sleeve,
Should eat *you* up, and only leave
Your tail upon the grass.

You'd think he was a cruel bear;
I think you're cruel, too;
I know I'd starve, before I'd tear
A birdie with my claws; and glare,
And eat him up like you.

—Clara G. Doliver in *Independent*

OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

Constitutional Amendment and Local Option Compared, as Measures for the Suppression of Intemperance.

BY REV CHAS. SMITH, ANDOVER.

[Some adverse criticisms having been made upon the position and vote of our representative in the Legislature on the question of the prohibitory amendment, Mr. Smith has stated his views upon the whole subject with his characteristic clearness and vigor, in an article published last week in the Boston Herald, which we gladly reprint entire.—Ed. TOWNSMAN.]

To the Editor of the Herald: In a discussion of the relative merits of the two methods indicated in the above caption, for the suppression of intemperance in the commonwealth, it will be assumed that intemperance is one of the greatest existing social evils in the state, if not the greatest. It is unnecessary to waste time and space in emphasizing this fact. The practical question is, which of these two methods for suppressing or minimizing this entrenched and stupendous evil is the best, all things considered. And further, the question for us to consider has reference solely to our own commonwealth. What may be best in Maine or Georgia may not be best for us. The material to be worked upon is always to be considered in selecting the instrument for work. Massachusetts, with its large commercial and manufacturing cities controlled by men of foreign blood, with foreign notions, habits and customs will be seen at once to present a very different condition of things from what is presented in Maine, with comparatively a homogeneous native population. Keeping in mind that we are dealing with Massachusetts only, whose capital is under the absolute control of the foreign element of its population, let us dispassionately examine these two methods used for suppressing intemperance.

The Constitutional Amendment is one. Now a constitution is, properly, but a "frame of government," or a declaration of certain fundamental principles upon which the government is based and is to be conducted, together with certain provisions pertaining to its officers and management, essential to its existence and efficiency. This declaration or "frame of government" is uniformly so comprehensive and general in its character as to receive, under democratic institutions, the assent, practically, of the whole people. The constitution of our commonwealth is prefaced by a "preamble," in which are set forth the objects of government, "the duty of a people in framing a constitution—to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation and a faithful execution of them, closing with an expression of thankfulness for the privilege of forming in peace such a frame of government." The object of government is here declared to be "to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it and to furnish the individuals who compose it with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights and the blessings of life." The "first part" of the constitution is "a declaration of the rights of the inhabitants of the commonwealth." These "rights" are enumerated under 30 articles, all of which have sole reference to the protection of the individual and the community in the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges and immunities. The second part has to do with "the frame of government." Here we have provisions made for legislative, judicial and executive departments, with a clear determination of their functions and limitations. The officials who are to administer the government are designated, their number, time and manner of election or appointment, their duties and responsibilities, with other matters pertaining strictly to their conduct of state affairs. There is no article in this "frame of government" prohibiting by name any vice or crime of any character whatsoever. There is no article in this entire constitution, from the first line in its preamble to the closing sentence in its frame of government, prohibiting by name any pernicious mercantile or manufacturing business whatever. The constitution does not forbid them.

It does not say there shall be no theft, burglary, adultery, licentiousness, arson, Sabbath-breaking, or murder within the limits of the state. The specific prohibition of vice, crime and dangerous business, with penalty attached, it relegates to the Legislature. Such prohibition is not germane to a constitution. "A frame of government" is not a code of laws. The introduction of a "prohibitory amendment" into this constitution would be entirely foreign to its character and purpose. It would, in this regard, be like putting a song of the saloon into the service of the sanctuary. Every considerate person must admit that such a radical change in the character of this time-honored "frame of government" as a "prohibitory amendment" would make, cannot be justified and should not be made, except under the stress of necessity.

Then the question comes in, is there a

necessity for a "prohibitory amendment" of the constitution? Does the welfare of the people demand it? The advantages claimed for a constitutional amendment over the existing law, for the eradication of intemperance are three, if I understand aright. The first is that such an amendment would be a public and authoritative declaration by the state, condemning the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor as a crime,—like gambling, theft, burglary and the like—thus affixing a stigma upon the whole business. There is some force in this argument. But it must be remembered, in modification of this force, that any prohibitory amendment must allow the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for mechanical and medicinal uses—thus admitting that the manufacture and sale of liquor is not criminal or disgraceful, per se. And further the disgrace thus affixed to liquor making and selling would, in a degree, be balanced by the shame which comes to a state by the contempt cast upon its laws when one of them is persistently defied or eluded, or regarded as offensive and tyrannous by a large section of its people. "A law unexecuted," says Judge Phillips, one of the framers of the constitution, "is a standing monument of the imbecility of government, and tends to bring its authority into disrepute and contempt."

Another advantage claimed for a prohibitory amendment over a local option law is, that the former would extend prohibition over the entire state, reaching the large cities as well as the small towns; that is, it would impose a prohibitory law upon cities and towns where the majority of the voters are opposed to it. This is all true. But is this democratic? Is it just? Is it wise? In a matter which pertains to personal habits and customs, eating and drinking, buying and selling, is it just the thing for one municipality to impose its wishes upon another municipality, against its protests? Shall Berkshire and Franklin say what the people of Boston shall and shall not eat or drink, buy and sell? A city or town may with propriety interfere with the conduct of its own inhabitants, when it would be impertinent, if not tyrannous, for a distant or outside municipality to interfere. But, admitting all that its advocates claim in this regard, the question arises, Would the law thus imposed upon an unwilling people be executed? Experience teaches us that no law can be effectually executed when any considerable majority of the people upon whom it bears are opposed to it. Witness the fugitive-slave law. A city with all its officers, from the mayor to the doorkeeper, in avowed hostility to a prohibitory liquor law, elected and sustained on that issue, will never enforce the law; and as a consequence, the local option law being set aside, there would be "free rum." Bangor, in Maine, that model state of all forms and degrees of state prohibition, is an illustration of this fact.

A third argument used in favor of a prohibitory amendment is, that by this amendment the work of prohibition, or the suppression of the rum traffic, would be done "once for all." This assurance is a "delusion and a snare." So long as there are debased appetites and greediness for gain in the community, so long will there be need for persistent and vigorous work for the suppression of intemperance. Hence any illusory expectation which the friends of temperance might be led to indulge, that by one grand effort they could "once for all" do up the work of temperance reform, would tend seriously to impair their activity and persistency. Intemperance and slavery are two evils entirely distinctive from each other. The one is a personal and social habit, pervading the whole country; the other, a political and sectional institution. The latter could, "once for all," be abolished by constitutional amendment, or by proclamation of the President as Commander-in-chief in time of war. By no such summary process as this can the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating liquors be abolished. This whole question is first of all a moral question, and the judgment must be convinced and the conscience enlightened before any legal force can be decisive or "once for all" effective.

Now, what can be said regarding the existing local option law as an instrument for suppressing or minimizing the evils of intemperance? A mistake is often made—sometimes willfully, I fear—in calling this a license law. It is nothing of the kind. As between license and prohibition, it is a prohibitory law. That is, under its provisions, without the alteration of a word or dot, every liquor saloon, den, or shop in the state could be closed up. By this law the state neither gives license for nor prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks. It is a mandatory law, saying that every city and town in the commonwealth shall, once a year, vote on the question of license, yes or no. The entire responsibility is thus thrown upon the people, in their respective municipalities, to decide the question of license. So far it comes nearer the standard of "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," than any other law on the statute book. If the people vote "No," then the state furnishes police officers and courts of justice to enforce their wishes. If the people vote "Yes," then the state comes in with manifold and severe restrictions, with heavy fees, fines, and imprisonments, so as to restrain, restrict, curb, fetter, and hem in the sale of intoxicating

(Continued on p. 8.)

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THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, ANDOVER, MASS.

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C. C. CARPENTER, Editor,
to whom all correspondence for the paper should be addressed.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

All BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to
JOHN N. COLE, Treasurer.

The Offices of the TOWNSMAN are in Draper's Block,
36 & 38 MAIN STREET.
Editor's Office, Room 2, first floor. Business Office with the Andover Book Store.

Copies of this issue are sent to former residents of Andover and others, whose names have been handed to us, and also to such parties at home as have not yet subscribed, with the hope and expectation that they will desire to order its continuance, on terms mentioned above. We shall be glad to mail specimen copies to any other addresses which may be furnished us for that purpose.

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN.

Introductory.

The most natural way of introducing a stranger is to announce his name. The name of the new paper, to some extent at least, indicates its character and aim. TOWNSMAN may sound a little odd at first; but is it not all the better for not being the same as a hundred other newspaper names in the country? It is a good old Anglo-Saxon word, with a meaning: it magnifies what Phillips Brooks has called "that excellent institution, a New England town"—the unit not only of social, intellectual, and moral life in a community, but of our republican system of government.

The town of Andover, with its history, its institutions, its extent, its population, its prosperity, its wealth, its business, deserves and needs a newspaper of its own. The ANDOVER TOWNSMAN is intended to supply the need. It is owned in Andover; it is printed in Andover; it is mailed in Andover; its editor, its business manager, its foreman, its pressman, its compositors, are all from Andover. It will be devoted to the interests of Andover, and its circulation be largely among the inhabitants of Andover, or those who have been such in the past. And when we say Andover, we mean the Old Andover—North Parish, South Parish, West Parish, and Ballardvale as well,—hoping, even in the first named, to represent and report, so far as we can, its separate but not rival industries and interests.

What kind of a paper is the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN to be? Not a theological journal, although Andover has the oldest theological seminary in the country, and has always been celebrated for its discussions in that line—and still maintains its reputation. Let others define and defend theological theories, and dispute about

them if they will—we will not. It is not a religious journal, although Andover has always been a staunch religious town, from the times of John Woodbridge and Samuel Phillips even to this day. It is not an educational journal, although Andover has been the synonym for the best style of education for more than a century. It is not a political journal, in the partisan sense, although claiming the right to make its comment or criticism on public affairs and those who administer them. In short, it is not a paper under the control or in the interest of any party or sect or clique.

It is the TOWNSMAN, standing for all the interests of the town, striving to help forward, so far as it may, the social and business welfare of the town, and proving itself, we hope, the ally in its own way of the best moral sentiment and most useful Christian work. It will aim to carry every week into the families which receive it eight crowded pages of reading, including full local news from Andover and vicinity, a summary of general intelligence, business announcements, original contributions from Andover pens, and a carefully selected miscellany suited for instruction and entertainment—without, we trust, a single paragraph or line which will render the paper unfit, as was said in its preliminary circular, to be "safely admitted into our families and placed in the hands of our children."

It may not be considered impertinent if we modestly suggest a few ways, in which our fellow-townsmen can easily afford us substantial assistance in starting and keeping up this publication. First, of course, subscribe for the TOWNSMAN! Then, remind your neighbor to go and do likewise—instead of offering to lend him your copy, as in most other cases would be a very proper and neighborly thing to do. Send specimen copies to your old Andover friends now living elsewhere, or leave their addresses at the office, and copies will be mailed to them direct. We scarcely need urge the advantage—to you and to us—of advertising, for with very few exceptions all business men in town who have been solicited have promptly responded. We shall be very glad to receive items of local news from any part of the town or neighboring towns, if handed in promptly, or sent by mail over the sender's signature. Letters from our readers on any subjects of current interest, if brief, to the point, and accompanied by the author's name, will be welcomed. Especially would we invite contributions to the special departments on the inside pages—the *Farmers' Column*, *Housekeepers' Column* and *Auld Lang-syne*. The children have their invitation on the second page, in the corner!

THE ANDOVER PRESS (limited).

Explanatory.

Two questions are asked every day: What is the "Andover Press (limited)"? Who is financially responsible for the publication of this paper? One question really answers the other, and we will explain both. Early in the summer several citizens consulted together as to the feasibility of establishing an Andover paper, and sent out a circular, signed by themselves and others who approved the project. The responses to this were so satisfactory that a number of gentlemen

associated themselves in a company for the purpose of publishing the paper, and for doing, in connection with it, job printing. The necessary stock was raised, and the Corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth, with the above name: the word "Limited" being simply the necessary method of informing "whom it may concern" that each stockholder is liable only to the amount of his subscription. In due time a Board of Directors was chosen and organized with its President and Clerk, and a Business Manager and Editor elected. Mr. Draper's printing business was bought out and his printing office rented, new presses and new type purchased, so that business began in a "limited" way, about a month ago. Besides the TOWNSMAN, the Andover Press has taken the contract to print the *Phillipian*, the organ of the Phillips Academy students, which is now an eight-paged, well-edited semi-weekly.

The second question raised above may be more fully answered by adding the names of the principal ones who have furnished the means for starting the enterprise—not, it should be added, as a money-making venture, but in furtherance of what they thought to be a public good.

The list needs no comment as showing the quality of men the TOWNSMAN has behind it.

Eben Sutton,	George Ripley,
Geo. W. W. Dove,	Peter D. Smith,
Joseph W. Smith,	Horace H. Tyer,
Wm. S. Jenkins,	Moses Foster,
E. K. Jenkins,	John H. Flint,
T. A. Holt,	Charles Smith,
Alpheus H. Hardy,	Wm. G. Goldsmith,
Henry R. Wilbur,	John Cornell,
George S. Torr,	John L. Smith,
J. Newton Cole,	Joseph A. Smart,
Geo. L. Davis,	John W. Bell,
Sam. D. Stevens,	Moses T. Stevens,
	H. F. Wilson.

Starting a new paper is—in some respects—like moving into a new house, with this important difference in favor of the house, that the family are not expected to receive for two or three weeks after the "move." But the paper is expected to appear at its best the very first week, all its rooms and appointments open to the inspection of visitors, and its furniture, useful and ornamental, "displayed to the best advantage." The TOWNSMAN is, we think, a roomy and commodious depository of literary goods, but so many of them arrived at such a late hour that we cannot bestow them all as systematically or symmetrically as we would, and as we hope to do when we get settled down.

We trust our readers will not neglect the inside pages, on the supposition that they are "patent insides," with matter as appropriate to Afghanistan as to Andover. Mr. McCurdy's article on Tipping in Europe, Mr. Smith's able argument on the temperance question, overrunning on the eighth page, the account of the Annual Cattle-show, and Mr. Holt's long list of new library books, will be of interest, each in its own way. The *Auld Lang-syne* department belongs specially to Andover, and will, we hope, bring out responses and reminiscences from other pens. Two columns, which we propose to reserve respectively for contributions or selections on *Housekeeping* and a *Soldier's* were otherwise filled this week.

ANDOVER NEWS.

We are specially requested to call attention to the sale of course tickets and reserved seats for the Lecture Course. The sale is to be at the lower town hall tomorrow, Saturday, evening, Oct. 15, at half-past seven o'clock. The full announcement of the lectures is given elsewhere in this issue. The time is so short, that it will be well for those reading this notice to communicate it to others.

Fred. P. Berry, son of J. Warren Berry, met with an accident on Monday evening at the store of Coleman, Mead & Co., Boston, where he is a clerk. Leaning over the well of the elevator in an upper story, for a moment, to ask a question of some one below, the elevator came down upon his head and neck, but fortunately was stopped at once, and he was rescued in a bruised condition, and his father telegraphed for him. He came home on Tuesday, and will be out soon. It was a very narrow escape from death.

All will be glad to learn that Miss Mabel F. Smith has so far recovered from her severe and protracted illness as to be able to return from Lawrence, to her own home here.

The Henry R. Abbott house on High St. is to be raised, a porch added to the front, windows modernized, and otherwise improved. A. C. Richardson does the work.

Mr. W. S. Jenkins has done a good thing for East Green St., by building a substantial sidewalk in front of his new house (occupied by the Misses Brown of Peabody, who have come to Andover to reside) continuing the same to the corner of Bartlett St. The house opposite, formerly occupied by Mr. H. C. Higgins, has been set back and thoroughly remodelled by Mrs. Odlin. The work on both was done by C. B. Mason.

John H. Soehrens has recently repaired and improved his barber-shop in Dean's Block.

The house of Mr. Murch on Elm St., will be sold by Auctioneer Bean on Saturday afternoon, the 15th.

Mr. H. F. Wilson is building a house on Chestnut St. The attractive plans indicate a house that will be an improvement to this pleasant street. Hardy & Cole are the contractors.

Ezra Farnham is putting in the cellar for a new house on Elm St., to be built by Mr. I. C. Randall.

A large party of prominent people of Lawrence, enjoyed a pleasant evening at the house of Mr. Frederick Simonds of this town, on Monday evening of last week. The occasion was a surprise party to Mrs. Simonds and the substantial gifts and pleasant expressions served to show the esteem in which she is held by her old friends and neighbors.

Mrs. David Gray, Chestnut Street, over eighty years old, fell on her way to church last Sabbath, and put her shoulder out of joint. She is attended by Dr. Scott, and is doing well.

Mr. Meston and family left town on Tuesday for Los Angeles, Cal., via the Southern Pacific. Mr. Meston has been engaged for about twelve years on the estate of the late John Dove, and is well known as a successful horticulturist. We regret to learn that the change of residence is made on account of Mr. Meston's inability to endure the severity of our New England winters.

Mr. Fulton S. Maine and Mr. William G. Alcom left town this week for Florida, hoping to find large opportunity for their business. Their families will remain in Andover.

Rev. Geo. E. Post, M.D., of the Syria Protestant College, Beirut, Syria, was in town this week, visiting his friends; Dr. and Mrs. Selah Merrill. He addressed, on successive mornings, the students of Abbot Academy and Phillips Academy.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen united in a modern entertainment at Grand Army Hall, on Monday evening last. Besides musical contributions by Mr. Howarth, Mr. Hume, Miss Bell, and Miss Watkinson of Lawrence, there were remarks by Messrs Ingalls of Boston, Burt and Symonds of Salem, and Horton of Newburyport. The occasion was a specially pleasant one.

A merry barge load of young people from the West Parish passed through town on Saturday last bound on their annual barberry excursion to North Reading.

We would call the attention of our readers to the statement of the Andover National Bank, printed elsewhere. It will be of special interest to those parties who are so happy as to own stock in that well managed and prosperous institution.

Indications point to a large delegation of visiting firemen at the muster on the 21st. The committee on dinner, Wm. McTernan, J. F. Morse, F. M. Smith, and G. E. Morse ask the ladies of Andover for generous contributions of food. The lower town hall will be open on the afternoon of the 20th, for any such contributions. The committee will gladly send for anything that may be promised to any member of the company.

The papers in circulation for raising funds for the Firemen's Muster, are receiving very favorable subscriptions. Let our men contribute generously and insure a pleasant time for our firemen.

The Phillips Academy eleven played their first foot-ball game of the season last Saturday, in a lot in the rear of the Mansion House, which will be used for this purpose, until the Academy campus is ready. Their opponents were from the Institute of Technology, Boston. Playing began at 3:30; after forty minutes, when the game stood 6 to 0 in favor of the "Techs," the captain of the Academy team refused to continue the game on account of alleged unfairness on the part of the umpire. Mr. S. K. Bremner, P. A. '82, now of Harvard Medical School, is acting as "coach" for the Academy eleven. It is thought that the team will be a creditable one, although most of its members are new comers, and of a rather light weight. But as the game is now played, "science" is considered more valuable than mere weight and agility.

It is pleasant to see Mr. and Mrs. Downs home once more from their long summer sojourn at Southwest Harbor, Me. Their house having been rented to Mrs. Isaiah Stetson of Bangor, they are to board at Mr. Ezra L. Abbott's, on Central Street.

Dr. Selah Merrill delivered the address at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Fair at Ashby, Sept. 30, on Farming in Palestine, Ancient and Modern.

Mr. Thomas Howell and family leave Andover tomorrow, and Boston on Monday, for their winter home in Fruitland Park, Florida. A good winter to you, Thomas, and a good crop of oranges to send to the northern market!

James A. Brown, for three years assistant baggage master and janitor at the railroad station has resigned his place, and will be succeeded by Abbott Irving. Mr. Brown will continue to live in Andover, having recently hired O. Chapman's new tenement on Green Street.

Rev. Wm. E. Wolcott of Lawrence, preached at the South church, last Sabbath, by exchange with Pastor Blair, preaching an excellent sermon upon "Lead us not into temptation."

Rev. F. B. Makepeace at the Free church preached a missionary sermon on Paul in Athens, and in the evening gave his people an account of Religious Work in Europe.

Rev. William B. Wright, D.D., a theological student in Andover in 1861, and lately pastor of the Berkeley St. church, Boston, preached at the Chapel church. His sermons were of marked power and interest on "He hath set eternity in their heart" (Ecc. 3:11), and Christ, the Healer of men (Luke 10:9).

Prof. John P. Taylor preached at the West church, Mr. Greene, the pastor, being away on a three weeks' vacation. His subject was Christian Temper (Phil. 4:5).

At the Baptist church, Rev. H. R. Willbur took for his subject, "Christians are open letters." This church has just adopted a new singing-book for devotional meetings, *The Sought Out Songs*, and introduced a change in the opening of the morning service.

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered Oct. 8, at the church of St. Augustine, by Archbishop Williams, assisted by the pastor and by Fathers Murphy and White of Lawrence. 139 persons, mostly children, were confirmed.

At the Merrimac Valley Conference of Universalist churches, held at Lawrence, on Wednesday, Rev. Varnum Lincoln of Andover, read an interesting paper on Church Music.

Rev. H. R. Willbur read a paper at the Merrimac River Baptist Association, in Haverhill, Oct. 5, on the rise and progress of the Baptist church in Andover.

Professor W. J. Tucker preached last Sunday at the Berkeley St. church in Boston, on Keeping the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

Mr. H. P. Dewey of the last class in the Theological Seminary, was ordained pastor of the South church at Concord, N. H., on Wednesday. Professor Tucker preached the sermon, and Professor Harris gave the charge to the pastor.

NORTH ANDOVER.

THE CHURCHES.

Unitarian church.

Founded 1645. Rev. Charles Noyes, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; SUNDAY SCHOOL, 11:45.

Trinitarian Cong. church. Organized, 1834. Rev. H. H. Leavitt, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; evening, 6:45 (preaching second and fourth Sundays); Children's meeting, 3; young people's meetings, 6; Tuesday evening, teachers' meeting, 7:30; Thursday evening, prayer meeting, 7:45; SUNDAY SCHOOL, Geo. E. Hathorne, Supt., 12. Sexton, Wm. Frost, Pleasant St.

Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Elias Hodge, pastor. Morning service, 10:30; young people's meeting, 6:00; prayer meeting, 6:30; Tuesday evening, class meeting, 7:30; Thursday evening, prayer meeting, 7:30. SUNDAY SCHOOL, John G. Brown, Supt., 11:45.

St. Paul's church.

Organized 1880. Morning service, 10:30; SUNDAY SCHOOL, J. D. W. French, Supt., 12. Sexton, Joseph Widwood, Pleasant St.

St. Michael's church.

St. Michael's church, Father McManus, pastor. Services, 7, 10:30; SUNDAY SCHOOL, 12.

North Andover Library.

Library Committee: The Selectmen and Gen. Eben Sutton; Librarian: Miss H. J. Quealey; assistant librarians, L. E. Osgood, G. H. Moulton. Library open: Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 7 to 9; Wednesday afternoon, 2:30 to 5; Saturday afternoon, 2 to 5.

Mr. Chas. Hill has gone to work in a carriage building establishment at Merrimac, Mass.

Mr. Chas L. White has removed from this town to Haverhill, taking charge of the office of M. T. Stevens & Sons at that place.

During the past week nearly all the avenues in Ridgewood Cemetery have been gravelled, and grading and sodding are being done around the entrance, much improving its appearance.

Repairs at the new store of T. A. Holt & Co. in this town, are progressing rapidly.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell of Danvers, occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian church last Sunday.

Mr. Frank Howard has charge of an exhibit in the Mechanic's Fair at Boston.

Miss M. Alice Pollard has charge of a school in Somersville, Ct., this year.

Mr. F. R. Bishop of this town, now employed by Buell & Co., Lawrence, will enter the employ of T. A. Holt & Co., at their new store.

There was a meeting of the Grange, Wednesday evening, at about quarter of nine, those who were out doors were surprised to see the roadway, walls and trees glowing with a light, so sudden and bright as to be startling. It was caused by a meteor in the northeastern sky, one of the brightest seen here for years. It had the appearance of a long band of light reaching from the northeast towards the northwest.

The effect of the British Naturalization Society is shown here, many of our citizens of English birth filing their papers with the town clerk.

At the recent Essex Fair at Peabody, Mr. B. H. Farnum secured fifty dollars in premiums.

The delegates from the Congregational church to the Conference at Lawrence, were Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Frye, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson.

Mr. Frank Davis, son of Hon. Geo. L. Davis, died yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, of phthisis. He had been ill through the summer. Mr. Davis was twenty-five years of age. He was connected with the Davis & Furber Machine Co., a member of Cochichewick Lodge and Treasurer of the Rea Cattle Company.

Special Notices.

The Rev. Mr. Stafford of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach in the Episcopal church, Oct. 16, and the Rev. Geo. Walker of Peabody, Oct. 23.

Rev. E. Hodge will preach next Sabbath evening the first of a series of sermons to young people, the subject being Three Golden Keys.

The ladies of the Methodist church will have a harvest supper and entertainment in their vestry, next Wednesday evening.

A notice of the late Mr. Clinton Barker, and other paragraphs of interest, are necessarily left out.

BALLARDVALE

Mr. Winslow Goodwin is the authorized agent of the TOWNSMAN in Ballardvale.

The ladies of the village are earnestly requested to contribute cooked food for the firemen's dinner at their muster, Friday, Oct. 21. Four hundred plates will be laid, and the dinner committee will be taxed to their utmost to procure a sufficient supply of food. Mr. Wm. Sleath will receive all favors in this line.

The social dance and concert under the management of L. A. 4740, held in their hall last Saturday evening, was reported as a very enjoyable occasion by those present. A considerable sum was netted, and another party will probably be held Friday evening, Oct. 28.

The first session of the singing school to be taught this season, as before, by Mr. Baker of Lowell, was held last Tuesday evening, and promised favorably. Terms, \$1.50 for the course of twenty lessons, which are to be given Tuesday evenings in the mill enginehall.

Rev. J. W. Savage, of Lake Linden, Mich., a graduate of Andover Seminary, 1881, and in charge of the Congregational church for a year while studying there, was present at the evening service of that church last Sunday and expressed great pleasure in meeting his old friends and in the growth of the church, adding some excellent advice to the young people.

A "crazy supper" at Bradlee Hall, on Wednesday evening, showed a great deal of method in its madness. Miss Francis of Boston, sang an opening song, and read a humorous selection. Miss Mattie Stark played on accompaniment for a violin solo, performed also by a maniac, but in a manner worthy of a man in full possession of his reason. The supper was as crazy as the music, bowls being used as coffee cups, doughnuts served in milk pitchers, and other eatables in every conceivable sort of dish but the one generally used. The sanest feature of the performance was its financial result for the benefit of the Congregational church.

Rev. Elias Hodge, of No. Andover, preached at the M. E. church, Sunday afternoon, in absence of Rev. Mr. Martin who was attending the funeral of a brother-in-law in Lyme, N. H.

There will be a Labor Party rally in Depot Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 17, at 7:30, to which the public is invited. Messrs. E. M. Chamberlain and D. H. Briggs of Boston, will make addresses.

The press of matter crowds out other items already in print.

BOXFORD.

The annual Harvest concert was held last Sabbath morning, and all its exercises were very interesting and appropriate. The young ladies had trimmed the church in a very pleasing and tasteful manner with vegetables, fruit and autumn leaves. There was no lack of a variety of color, for the golden pumpkin and squash, the vivid green of melons, the deep red of tomatoes, vied with the clusters of grapes and other bright things to make it pleasing to the eye and an emblem of good things for the cold winter near at hand. They also served well to illustrate the text "Seed time and harvest shall not cease," which was first repeated by the infant class and later by the pastor, Rev. R. R. Kendall as a basis for his remarks. In the afternoon the pastor gave a very excellent report of the meetings of the American Board.

West Boxford.

The school in No. 4 is closed until further notice on account of the prevalence of diphtheria among the children. The venerable Daniel Wood, in addition to his other benefactions, has proposed to the Parish Committee to enclose the common with a fence, but the grounds are not in a proper condition to allow it to be done this fall, and considerable preparation will need to be made, involving the expenditure of much labor and time. The vestry of the church is being repaired by Mr. A. Towne, and repainted by Mr. A. French, both our "townsmen."

Miss Carrie McL. Park has recently left her home in this place to become connected with Tillotson Institute at Austin, Texas, under the care of the A. M. A. She has previously been two years at Straight University, New Orleans, two at Macon, Ga., and one at Thomasville in the same state.

T. A. HOLT & Co.,

Branch Store at North Andover Centre.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Store formerly occupied by EDWARDS AND LENNELL having been leased by T. A. HOLT AND Co. of Andover, is now being thoroughly refitted, and will soon be opened as a first-class

Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

GRAIN OF ALL KINDS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

At present, Groceries can be obtained at Grain Depot.

S. G. BEAN,
LIVERY, BOARDING, & SALE STABLE,

Carriages furnished for Parties, Weddings, and Funerals. Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses.

Horses and Carriages constantly for sale.

Hacks furnished at short notice.

Elm House, Andover.

PROPRIETOR OF

Depot Carriages, under management of M. Hannon.

M. T. WALSH,
Successor to WILLIAM BARNETT,

DEALER in STOVES, RANGES, Etc.,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

No. 8 Essex Street,

ANDOVER, MASS.

GEORGE H. POOR,
Counsellor at Law.

54 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON,

BANK BUILDING, ANDOVER.

Office Hours at Andover, 4 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN H. DEAN,
Merchant Tailor,

Still lives, and can be found at his old stand,

31 Main Street, Andover.

Just received, a large variety of Fall and Winter Goods, Hats, Caps, and Ready-made Clothing.

Overcoats, \$5.00 to \$20.00
Suits, 7.00 to 25.00
Pants, .75 to 6.00

Rubber Clothing, Umbrellas, Canes; White, Fancy, and Woolen Shirts; Underwear, Overalls, Jumpers, and Cardigan Jackets.

Large assortment of Gloves, Mittens, Hosiery, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, and everything needed to make up a complete line of Gents Furnishing Goods.

Large line of Cloths, which will be made up in the latest fashion, and warranted to fit. Shirt patterns cut.

Cutting, Repairing, Cleaning, and Pressing at short notice.

All goods will be sold at small advance on cost.

Agent for TREE'S Dye-house.

E. H. BARNARD,

House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
Graining, Glazing, and Paper-hanging.

Dealer in Paints, Oils, Window-glass, & Wall-papers.

ESSEX ST., ANDOVER.

Established 1833.

WILLIAM POOR,

MANUFACTURER OF

Express, Grocery, Market, Meat, Milk,
Fish, Order, and Business

WAGONS.

Repairing, in all its branches, receives special attention.

L. J. BACIGALUPO,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

French and American Confectionery,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

Nuts of all kinds.

LONDON WAFERS.

New Stock of

Fruits, Preserves, and Jams, Honey, Tamarinds,
Olives, Sardines, Deviled Ham, and Pickles.

Fancy Goods and Toys.

Fresh-roasted Peanuts every day.

MAIN ST.

ANDOVER.

JOHN CORNELL,

DEALER IN

COAL, WOOD, HAY, AND STRAW.

OFFICE:

CARTER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

YARD:

Near the Freight Station of Boston and
Maine Railroad.

BENJ. BROWN.

Boots and Shoes,

Best Makes and Latest Styles.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Having added a JONES REPAIRING MACHINE to my
Repairing Department, I am enabled to do
work in the best manner at lowest prices.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

MAIN ST.,

ANDOVER, MASS.

To Let.

Pleasant Tenement of seven
rooms, convenient to depot, post-
office and schools. For particulars
inquire of Town Clerk, Andover.

JOHN PRAY,

Livery and Boarding Stable,

Main Street, Andover, Mass.

ELM HOUSE,

A. F. WILBUR, Prop.

Opposite Memorial Hall,

ANDOVER, MASS.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated in one of the most
beautiful and healthful towns in New England.

Ample Accommodations for Summer Boarders.

First-class livery connected with the house.



BANJOS, GUITARS,

VIOLINS, STRINGS,

TOYS, DOLLS, ETC.

All kinds of Holiday Goods at

DYER'S,

337 ESSEX ST., LAWRENCE.

BROWN'S

Andover and Boston Express.

BOSTON OFFICES:

34 Court Sq. & 77 Kingston St.

ANDOVER OFFICE:

No. 1 Central Street.

Agent United States and International Express.

F. B. JENKINS, Prop.

TO LET.

A Dwelling House. Apply to

C. C. BLUNT.

WANTED,

IN BALLARDVALE, a neat and careful
Family for a New House, of six rooms.
Ready November 1st.

H. M. HAYWARD.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Andover National Bank

At Andover, in the State of Massachusetts, at the
close of business, 1887.

Resources.

Loans and Discounts	\$347,408 20
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation	200,000 00
U.S. Bonds on hand	5,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	33,800 35
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,600 00
Checks and other cash items	5,270 04
Bills of other Banks	6,839 00
Fractional paper currency, notes, and cents	50 21
Specie	8,006 75
Legal tender notes	5,000 00
Redemption fund with U.S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	9,900 00
Due from U.S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent redemption fund	1,350 00
TOTAL	\$631,413 55

Liabilities.

Capital stock paid in	\$250,000 00
Surplus fund	53,016 32
Undivided profits	6,261 35
State Bank notes outstanding	179,344 00
Dividends unpaid	3,913 00
Individual deposits subject to check	129,186 09
Demand certificates of deposits	9,350 13
Due to other National Banks	348 06
TOTAL	\$631,413 55

State of MASSACHUSETTS, County of ESSEX, ss:

I, Moses Foster, Cashier of the above-named bank,
do solemnly swear that the above statement is true
to the best of my knowledge and belief.

MOSES FOSTER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day

of October, 1887.

GEORGE W. FOSTER, Notary Public.

CORRECT.—Attest:

EDWARD TAYLOR, }
JOHN F. KIMBALL, } Directors,
JOSEPH A. SMART, }

Lewis T. Hardy. Joseph F. Cole.

HARDY & COLE,

Successors to

ABBOTT & JENKINS,

Builders and Lumber Dealers.

Box-making, Planing, Sawing, and

Matching done to order.

ESSEX STREET, ANDOVER.

ORIGINAL.

Feeling System in Europe.

BY M. S. M'CURDY, M. A.

[The following is the first of a series of original articles which we propose to publish on this page from Andover writers, recording their observations or experiences, at home or abroad, of a similarly popular and instructive character.]

A recent writer upon Colonial times remarks that the hardships of an ocean voyage were so great that few attempted to cross the Atlantic unless driven by business or great necessity. A person who had safely made a foreign tour became an object of curiosity, like a soldier returning from long and dangerous campaigns. But in these days one must travel far and look closely to find anything not already familiar to thousands. One phase of European travel, however, cannot fail of being interesting even to an old traveller, since it appears in so many forms, both amusing and annoying, that no two persons could have exactly the same experience. I refer to the system of "tips, fees and gratuities" in vogue everywhere beyond the Atlantic. Other writers during the past year have treated of the moral, ethical and legal aspects of the question. It is intended here to give a few items showing the actual working of the system in the everyday life of a traveller.

So far as this is concerned one is on foreign soil the moment he embarks, as he may be "chalked" at any moment by the sailors if he ignorantly ventures beyond certain prescribed limits, nor can he land until he has made his peace with the saloon, cabin and deck stewards and by no means least, with "boots." Once ashore, porters, cab drivers, waiters and chamber maids all display an ingenuity which is worthy of study, to put the unwary traveller under some special obligation, that they may extort from him an extra fee, until at last one feels like the man who stood on the wharf after a summer's tour with a solitary shilling in his pocket and said, "if there is an Englishman remaining whom I have not feed, he shall have my last coin." Of course one is not obliged to respond to all these calls, but it is not easy to refuse a direct appeal, nor to pass unnoticed such hints as, "this bill does not include the waiter;" "A trifle for the waiter, gentlemen,"—especially when the beggar follows you to your carriage to say that he gets no pay (probably a lie) except what generous customers see fit to give; still less can the poor fellows be ignored who, without speaking invite you to give by every look and gesture.

You meet a gentlemanly, well dressed man who announces himself as a person of leisure who would esteem it a favor to show a stranger over his native city. You are a little surprised at his volubility and amount of information, but at the end of your walk your uncertainty as to whether thanks or money would be thought a proper return, is relieved by a demand for five or ten shillings, and you awake to the fact that you are dealing with a professional guide. A traveller with a small trunk, hat box, and hand bag calls for his bill and orders his luggage brought to the office. The clerk rings for the waiter through whose hands alone come the receipted bill and change. The porter brings the trunk, the chambermaid the hat box, "boots" the hand bag. There they stand with eager eyes headed by the concierge, or hall porter—five fees wanted to get out of the hotel. Alas, it takes three more to get aboard the train, the cab driver, the man who takes your luggage to the waiting room and the railway porter who finally puts you into your car. If you would not be crowded there, "tip" the guard and he will lock your door, put "engaged" in the window, and you glide away with a compartment to yourself to undergo the same experience, in inverse order at your next stopping place.

From the Royal Hotel at Bonn, in Prussia, to the steamboat landing it is only a few rods, yet it took four fees to get a trunk transferred. The hotel porter could go no further than the office, the next man claimed that he was not allowed to cross the street at the landing, the third left it on the deck, while a fourth dis-

posed of it in its proper place below. In many parts of the country drivers of the large stage coaches consider themselves entitled to a fee by right, and stop their horses and announce that the time has come for its payment. More generally, however, this is charged into the bill and the "coachman's fee" becomes optional. Your troubles are not always confined to persons that are seen, but extend to the unseen. The cook must not be forgotten. In a famous London restaurant a small aperature is cut from the dining room to the depths behind into which all good customers—or better, all who want a tender chop or steak—pass a coin for the cook. Instances like the above, all actual occurrences of the past summer, might be found without number, but enough has been written to show the actual working of the system.

The question naturally arises what can a person do who desires to travel comfortably, happily and economically. To many it seems absurd to expose one to such annoyance and expense, after having paid the regular charge which is not small, and to which is always added the item of "attendance" at the rate of about one and a half shillings per day for each person. But a little experience will show that this, like all new customs, soon becomes familiar and if managed after the fashion of the country, will not be burdensome. The abuses of the system come mainly from travellers who from an ill-timed generosity or desire for display give much more than is necessary. An English gentleman with two large bags and several parcels, all brought and stowed away by a porter, was observed to give two pennies. An American would not have given less than a shilling; many more than that. The regulation fee is not large, and the recipient, though not usually profuse with thanks is generally satisfied, at least will not ask for more. It would, therefore, seem to be the part of a wise traveller to acquaint himself as far as possible with the customary fees, and give to every attendant who does him an actual service. This travelling becomes easy and pleasant and a surprisingly small amount of money will disappear in this way.

One feature only never ceases to be disagreeable, the fawning, cringing attitude, needless and undesirable attention, and constant attempt to appear to be doing you the greatest possible favor, but even these have their advantages. So take the custom as it is with the same equanimity that you wait while the train stops outside a station to have the tickets collected, sit through the interminable courses of a table d'hôte dinner, or try to find something you want to know about in an English newspaper, and you will soon find yourself actually enjoying the polite touch of the cap, and smiling face which are almost certain to follow even a humble "tip."

In closing it is but fair to state that so far as public buildings, monuments and works of art are concerned, usage is not unlike our own country. During a portion of each day nearly everything is free to the public and notices are posted saying that attendants are forbidden to receive fees of any kind. In a few instances when a guide is needed to protect the things exhibited, or show the visitor about, a small fee is charged. But in these cases the wonder is that the general public is admitted at all, rather than that a price of admission is charged, for unless they are seen under the watchful eye of an attendant, the walls would soon be covered with names, projecting points of fine carvings broken off to be carried away as souvenirs, and even the very objects of curiosity themselves disappear if not kept under lock and key.

Private grounds, houses, and collections, too, are open to the public without fees, to an extent unknown in this country. Eaton Hall, the palace of the Duke of Westminster, the richest peer in England, is open from June to October, in the absence of its owner, and thousands from every clime are able to see one of the finest collections in the world of all that is rare and beautiful, at slight expense. The feeling system would seem to be confined almost exclusively to the humbler classes of serving people, and to be a relic of a former age; when all the wealth of the country was in a few hands, and was doled out to the many who had little or nothing, so as to secure the greatest service for the smallest outlay.

AULD LANG-SYNE.

While we "act, act in the living present," we cannot altogether forget the past, and we ought not to do so. There are many things in the "dead past" of an individual's life or a town's, which should not be suffered to pass into oblivion, but be revived and recalled for our present interest and enjoyment, and recorded for the information and instruction of those who are to succeed us. Every old New England town has much of historical incident, especially every town in Essex County, where our fathers were making history more than two centuries ago. Nor is it by any means the matters of national or public significance alone, that ought to be preserved—indeed they are almost certain of preservation in printed books or in official archives—but the lesser details of social and business life, which are written only in old account books and letters, or more probably still only in the fading memories of men soon to pass away. Every year some old citizen dies, taking from us a fund of personal recollections which no other one can supply.

The intention of this column is to furnish a place in which the local traditions and reminiscences of the old Andover—where people lived, and how they lived, and what they did a century ago—may be freely talked over, questions asked and answered, and some things learned of present interest and of permanent value. Such a column will not of course interest young people, but it will interest older ones, and in about twenty-five years the young people, being then themselves older, will run around to find a copy of the old Andover TOWNSMAN for some item about their ancestors or ancestral home and some skilful Bailey of the future will gladly glean the facts and notes thus preserved for some new sketches of the old town.

We ask, therefore, any of our readers who are old enough to look backward with interest to use their memories and their pens in this line. Let them send us old letters, old papers, old documents of any kind, from which interesting extracts might be made. We should specially welcome communications from the sons and daughters of Andover scattered abroad with reminiscences of their auld lang-syne. Those long absent from the old home not only cherish a warmer affection towards it, but have more vivid and more accurate recollections of its early scenes, than their contemporaries who have always remained there. Such a department as this can of course only be kept up, and made of value by the constant and hearty interest of its readers.

Old Andover Newspapers.

It would seem an appropriate thing to do in starting a new newspaper in an old town like Andover, to ascertain what similar journals had previously been published there. We have the record of two such weekly newspapers. The first, the JOURNAL OF HUMANITY; AND HERALD OF THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, began Wednesday, May 27, 1829, and, as indicated by its name, was the organ of the "American Society for the Promotion of Temperance," which had been instituted in Boston three years before, largely through the instrumental-ity of Dr. Justin Edwards, Andover, who was later the Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Reverend, afterward Doctor Nathaniel Hewit, was the agent of the Society, and evidently lived in Andover, for his son Nathaniel A. Hewit, since a prominent clergyman and teacher in the Catholic church, was registered in 1829 as a pupil of Phillips Academy, eight years old and hailing from Andover. (No doubt some of our readers can inform us where Mr. Hewit resided when here.)

The Journal of Humanity was printed by Flagg & Gould in their printing-office in the second story of the old building known to the present generation as Dea. Albert Abbott's store, at the junction of South Main and Back streets. Mr. Joseph Holt, now in his eightieth year, was a compositor in the office and on the paper, from its first number to its last.

The first editor of the Journal was Rev. Edward W. Hooker, associate general agent of the Temperance Society. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Hooker was the son of Rev. Asahel Hooker, of Goshen, Ct.,

whose widow married Squire Farrar, and at his house, presumably, the editor lived during his stay in Andover. A graduate of Middlebury College (1814), and of Andover Seminary (1817), he had had a pastorate of eight years in Connecticut before coming here, and after leaving was pastor in Bennington, Vt., South Windsor, Ct., and Fair Haven, Vt., besides holding for four years a professorship in the Theological Institute at East Windsor. He died at Fort Atkinson, Wis., March 31, 1875, at the age of eighty. He continued as editor for a year and a half, until Oct. 21, 1830.

The next number of the paper, Oct. 28, contained the name of E. C. Tracy as editor. He had evidently just come to Andover, for the previous issue of the paper advertised a letter for him, remaining in the Andover Post Office. This was Ebenezer C. Tracy, from Hartford, Vt., a brother of Rev. Joseph Tracy, the author and scholar, of Rev. Ira Tracy, the missionary, and of Dr. Stephen Tracy, our well remembered Andover physician. He was a graduate of Dartmouth (1819), and a student in the Theological Seminary (class of 1824), but was not a minister. He had already done something at editorship in Bellows Falls, Vt., and continued it as his profession during his life, having charge of the Boston Recorder for three years, and of the Vermont Chronicle for nearly thirty years, till his death at Windsor, Vt., in 1862. Mr. Tracy was editor of the JOURNAL until its publication was stopped, May 16, 1833, having been carried on exactly four years. That number announced that the paper had been transferred to Ford & Damrell of Boston, and that its subscribers would be supplied with the Spirit of the Age and the Journal of Temperance. The short life of this journal may be easily explained. At that early stage of the temperance reformation its circulation could not have been large, and it contained but very few items of news to commend it to the non-temperance reader. Of advertisements, which are always the main support of a newspaper, there were seldom more than a single column.

A few local notices in the first number—May 27, 1829—gives a little glimpse of Andover sixty years ago. A full prospectus of Abbot Female Academy says that institution had been opened only two weeks—under the principalship of Mr. Charles Goddard—but was already attended by seventy young ladies. The enthusiastic adjectives which described the "brick edifice, of two high stories," and its "rooms for study, recitation and lectures" are suitable now for application to the projected buildings of the Institution, when "the liberality of the Lady, whose name it bears," shall be sufficiently imitated by some wise-hearted "Lady" or Ladies of the present.

The "Mail Regulations at Andover" are given in full by N. Swift, P. M. There were "arrivals six times each week" from Boston and the South, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 10 o'clock, and alternate days at 11; three times a week from Marblehead, Beverly and Salem, from Lamprey River, Exeter and Plaistow, from Worcester, Lowell and Tewksbury, etc. Mails closed six times a week for Boston and the South, and three times to the other places. A comparison of the above with Mr. Goldsmith's schedule on the eighth page will show that the world has changed some since 1829. The new rates of postage were: for distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 and not over 80, 10 cents; between 80 and 150, 12 1-2 cents; between 150 and 400, 18 3-4 cents; over 400, 25 cents. "Letters composed of two pieces" charged with double rates; composed of three pieces, triple rates; if weighing an ounce, whether one or more pieces, quadruple rates. That is, a full letter going to the "Western Reserve" in 1829, costing now two cents, would have cost then one dollar. But what possible difference did it make with the U. S. Government whether there were one or two pieces of paper in a letter? And can any one tell us where Dr. Swift kept his post office?

James Locke offers for sale his dwelling-house, out buildings, and about seven acres of land under and adjoining the same, situated in the South Parish in Andover, about 120 rods from the Theological Seminary and Phillips Academy, 20 rods from Abbot Academy, and about 80 rods from the meeting-house; the house

three stories high, containing thirteen sleeping chambers, and "well suited in every respect for a hotel or boarding house, being now occupied as such, buildings nearly new, and in good repair." This is easily recognized as the place so long owned and occupied by the late Hon. N. W. Hazen. Somebody knows, of course, whether it was also used as a tavern before and after Capt. Locke's occupancy. No doubt his advertising the estate in the first number of the new paper secured him an early and advantageous sale. After this long lapse of years, Capt. Locke's tavern is again for sale, and we give it this free advertisement in the first number of the TOWNSMAN to start with.

Martial Shearman—who was he?—Union Building, one door south of the Bank, keeps a good assortment of English and French watches (no Walthams then), and a full line of jewelry goods including "warranted eight-day TIME-PIECES, at the Manufacturers' prices." Mark Newman's advertisement is the Andover Theological Bookstore, which Mr. Holt says was then in the first story of the Dea. Abbott store, Mr. Newman living, as we suppose, conveniently near in Prof. Smyth's house, until the Trustees wanted it for Prof. Emerson. The books offered were popular ones of that day, from Henry's Exposition down through Stuart's Commentary, Porter's Analysis, Woods on Infant Baptism, Cecil's Remains, Horsey's Sermons, and Morse's Universal Geography, to Yates' Vindication. Right under this list Mark H. Newman announces that he has taken a store two doors north of the Bank where he offers a long list of Latin, Greek and French books, evidently for the Phillips Academy boys.

The first number of the Journal of Humanity closes with this very sensible suggestion, in double-leaded pica, which is equally appropriate at the present time: "Persons receiving this number, who have not yet subscribed for the Journal, are invited to patronize it. They will also render acceptable aid*** by introducing it to the notice of others, obtaining subscribers, and forwarding their names immediately."

The other "Old Andover Newspaper" is left for another article.

T. J. FARMER,
DEALER IN
Fresh, Salt, Smoked, and Pickled Fish, Oysters,
Clams, and Lobsters.
No. 3 Central St., opposite Baptist Church.

GEORGE H. PARKER,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
DRAPER'S BLOCK,
MAIN STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.
Prescriptions accurately prepared.

CHARLES S. PARKER,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
and
Furnishing Undertaker
Park Street, Andover.
RESIDENCE, SUMMER ST.

M. V. CLEASON,
Mason and Contractor.
All kinds of Brick Work and Jobbing
promptly attended to.
Maple Avenue, Andover.

JOHN H. SOEHRENS,
Shaving & Hair-cutting,
DEAN'S BUILDING,
MAIN STREET, ANDOVER.

BRAINARD CUMMINGS,
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
Shop, cor. Park and Tattle Streets,
Andover, Mass.
ALL JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. P. WAKEFIELD,
Meat and Provisions.
Mail Orders Promptly filled.
Shop, Abbott Village, Andover.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

This column is for the farmers. Andover was a farming town before it had any factories; it raised good cattle long before it turned out any school-boys or ministers. Andover townsmen—a great many of them—are still farmers, and good ones. Better than any selections that we can make of an agricultural character will be their own communications, containing suggestions from their practical experience or asking questions which some other subscribers could doubtless answer. We cordially ask our readers to make use of this column of the TOWNSMAN in that way.

We have already received two contributions to this department from the Secretary of the Farmers' Club. One of them, representing three or four excellent varieties of Andover pears, was of such a nature that it could not be kept for this issue. The other contained the organization of the Club, which may be found with other local societies on the eighth page. The Club was started in 1879, not only to call attention to all proposed improvements in agriculture, but also to advocate the judicious conservation of the natural beauties of our town, while encouraging and assisting in the free discussion of plans for improvements. In agreement with this last object was the subject of the last regular meeting in March, viz., "The improvement of private grounds, with special reference to their appearance from the street," the discussion of which was led by Principal Bancroft and Rev. Varnum Lincoln.

At another meeting, a very interesting account of English Farming was given by Rev. Mr. Lincoln, a part of which, at least, we hope at some time to print, for the benefit of those who did not hear it. These references to subjects are made to indicate the broad scope of topics at the meetings of the Club, with the hope of enlisting a deeper interest in the success of the association, and attracting larger audiences to its meetings which are held in the Town Hall from November to March, and are open to all.

Essex Agricultural Fair.

This is the first opportunity we have had to speak of the annual cattle show and fair held two weeks ago at Peabody, where it had not been before since 1861, during which time a good many things have happened in Essex County and the rest of the country. Those of our citizens who attended report a very pleasant and successful exhibition. The show of poultry and of vegetables, fruits and flowers in the Hall, is spoken of as remarkably good. The exhibition of horned cattle was smaller than usual, owing to the prevalence of a lung distemper in some localities, although as a matter of fact, this is not contagious. Dr. William Cogswell delivered the oration, on Our Indebtedness to Farmers, and Dr. Loring made an unusually felicitous after-dinner speech. A significant compliment was afterwards paid to the latter in the remark that Essex County raised not only fine cattle and vegetables, but also the leading agricultural orator of the State—for which of course Andover claims the credit.

The Andover exhibitors are as follows, although the list may not be complete: C. C. Blunt and Joshua H. Chandler, apples; George Buchan, apples and eggs; James J. Abbott, two colts; Mrs. Charles E. Jones, quilt; Joseph H. Holt, Indian corn. We notice the following members of Committees from Andover: on bulls, Joshua H. Chandler; on working oxen and steers, John B. Jenkins; on pairs of farm horses, Nathan P. Abbott; on colts, for draft purposes, James B. Smith; on swine, Geo. Buchan; on sheep, B. Frank Smith; on ploughing, single teams, James J. Abbott; on dairy, John J. Downing; on articles manufactured from leather, Geo. C. Foster; on work by children, under twelve years of age, Mrs. C. C. Blunt. From North Andover: on heifers, first class, John Barker; second class, J. Frank Foster; on town teams, Jacob L. Farnum; on working oxen and steers, Albert Berry; on brood mares, Peter Holt, Jr.

The premiums awarded, as far as reported in the papers include these townsmen: Andover, James J. Abbott, for two year old colt; North Andover, James C.

Poor, ploughing with swivel plough; Peter Holt, Jr., pair of farm horses; John Barker, for agricultural implements; B. H. Farnum for steers; for fat oxen (weight 3330 lbs.); for five year old steers; for ploughing with double team; for farm horse. Wm. A. Russell, for fat cow, Holstein; for milk cow, Holstein; for heifers, six premiums; for bulls, two premiums, and two gratuities for calves; for herd of milk cows, Holsteins; for colts. Middleton won the prize on town team with eleven yoke of oxen, weighing 29,775 lbs.

At the annual business meeting of the Society the old officers were re-elected: President, B. P. Ware; Vice Presidents, Geo. B. Loring, J. J. H. Gregory, T. C. Thurlow, James P. King, the latter gentleman receiving ninety-seven votes, the total number cast; Secretary, David W. Low. After a long discussion, it was voted that the Trustees of the Society, who are elected by the members of the Society in the respective towns, should hereafter be chosen on the last Tuesday in October, instead of in August as heretofore, and should commence their duties in November following. Among the gentlemen of this board are C. C. Blunt, Andover; James C. Poor, North Andover; Asa M. Bodwell, Lawrence; Charles W. Mann, Methuen; David Stiles, Middleton; John Parkhurst, Boxford.

The Peabody Press warmly compliments the efficiency of Mr. C. C. Blunt of this town, who has been Superintendent of the Fair Grounds for twelve years.

BOOKS AND READING.

Under this caption we shall print lists of the accessions to the Memorial Hall Library, as furnished by Mr. Ballard Holt, the Librarian, with the shelf and book numbers of each volume. Rev. F. H. Johnson, of the Library Committee, and other gentlemen, will contribute, from time to time, descriptive notes upon new books.

New Books added to Memorial Hall Library, to Oct. 6.

Abbott, Willis J. Blue Jackets of 1812.	162 3
Adams, William T. (Oliver Optic). Ready about; or Sailing the Boat.	717 2
Alden, Isabella M. (Pansy.) Eighty-seven.	888 8
Baring-Gould, Sabine, Red Spider. A novel.	648 18
Barr, Amelia E. Paul and Christina.	852 20
Barrows, Samuel J. and Isabella C. The Shaybacks in Camp.	1214 7
Bates, Arlo. A La's Love.	648 17
Bolton, Sarah K. Famous American Authors.	1254 18
Bouchot, Henri. The printed book, its history, illustrations and adornment.	1433 1
Browning, Robert A blot in the Scutcheon, and other Dramas.	188 21
Buckley, Arabella B. History of England for beginners.	1224 7
Cabot, James E. A Memoir of Ralph Waldo Emerson, 2 vols.	1255 11 12
Charnay, Désiré The Ancient Cities of the New World: Being Voyages and Explorations in Mexico and Central America, from 1857-1882.	1243 1
Cooper, Sarah. Animal Life in the Sea and on the Land.	1273 2
Daudlet, Alphonse. La Belle Nivernaise and other stories.	742 20
Drake, Samuel A. The Making of the Great West, 1512-1883.	1224 6
Farmer, Lydia H. The Girls' Book of Famous Queens.	1224 8
Fineley, Martha. Elsie's Friends at Woodburn.	726 15
Haggard, H. Ryder Allan Quatermain.	678 16
Harrison, Mrs. Burton. Bar Harbor Days.	858 11
Harte, F. Bret. The Crusade of the Excelsior.	867 24
Hawthorne, Julian. A Tragic Mystery. From the Diary of Inspector Byrnes.	816 8
Henry, Patrick. Tyler, M. C. [American Statesmen.]	427 25

Heyse, Paul The Romance of the Canoness.	648 20
Higginson, S. J. A Princess of Java. A tale of the far east.	874 7
Hugo, Victor. Things Seen	878 17
Karr, H. W. S. Shores and Alps of Alaska.	1212 12
Keats, John. Calvin S. [English Men of Letters.]	197 25
McKenzie, Alexander. Some things Abroad.	1213 18
Metcalf, W. H. A Summer in Oldport Harbor.	648 16
Perrelear, M. T. H. Ran away from the Dutch; or, Borneo from South to North.	1212 11
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. The Gates Between.	648 21
Ragozin, Zenaide A. The Story of Assyria from the rise of the Empire to the fall of Nineveh.	1223 15
Stevenson, Robert L. Underwoods.	1244 1
Stockton, Frank R. The Bee-man of Orn, and other fanciful Tales.	872 13
Stokes, George G. On Light. Three courses at Aberdeen, in November, 1883, December, 1884, and November, 1885. [Burnett Lectures.]	426 10
Sturgis, Julian Thraldom.	648 19
Talbot, Charles R. A Midshipman at Large.	854 13
Thackery, William M. Collection of Letters, 1847-1855.	1251 4
Tolstoi, Leon N. The Cossacks.	808 24
" Ivan Ilyitch.	814 6
" Kathi.	808 25
" Sebastopol.	808 23
" What to do?	1262 8
Tourgee, Albion W. Button's Inn.	762 24
True Stories of American Wars. From old records and family traditions.	854 14
Vogue, E. M. de. The Russian Novelists.	1235 3
Westbury, Hugh Frederick Hazzleden.	857 19
Wilkins, Mary E. A Humble Romance, and other Stories.	848 26
Yonge, Charlotte M. Cameos from English History.	266 22
Yonge, Charlotte M. The Herb of the Field.	1275 2
Yonge, Charlotte M. Under the Storm; or Steadfast's Charge.	736 16

Magazines.

The *Century* for October opens with a fine engraving of a former distinguished resident of Andover, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, apparently to go with an article of unique interest on Uncle Tom at Home in Kentucky. An illustrated paper on Ely Cathedral will interest all who have ever visited it in person. The American Game of Foot-ball, with illustrations of fair tackles and foul tackles, quarter-backs and scrimmages, will interest athletes and their friends, which, in Andover, means nearly everybody. The Hand Car on the Canadian Pacific Railway is more exciting than a foot-ball game. Twelve Years of British Song, by Edmund C. Stedman, is from a forthcoming edition of Victorian Poets, and represents the "typical Victorian period" in English poetry. The crowning glory of the *Century* is its War-Papers, an index to which for the last six months is given in the present number. The Life of Lincoln continues the Secession Movement in a most interesting way, as shown in our selection on the opposite page. Sherman's March marches on in three articles, the one on the Battle of Bentonville being written by Wade Hampton. In the *Atlantic* for October, we suppose everybody will turn first to Dr. Holmes's One Hundred Days in Europe, regretting that it is the last of the series. We give a taste of this article in another place. An Uncloseted Skeleton represents a remarkable story of life in Boston fifty years ago, as disclosed by the marvellous coincidence of "a bunch of old letters found in a chest of drawers bought by one of the editors" and a diary from a chimney-closet given to the other editor. A Second Glance Back-

ward is a delightful account of a visit of James Fennimore Cooper to Italy in 1828-30. Emerson's Genius is a review of Cabot's recent and remarkable Memoir of Mr. Emerson, while a notice of Schurz's Life of Henry Clay is itself an admirable sketch of the great Kentuckian.

The *Andover Review* gives another valuable review of Cabot's memoir, entitled Emerson in New England Thought, by Rev. Julius H. Ward. Rev. George A. Jackson of Swampscott has a paper of special interest on Prayer in Public Worship; and Rev. C. C. Starbuck of this town contributes a compact article of information about South African Missions. Without doubt, however, the pages of most interest to Andover readers, — and perhaps to others also, — are those containing the editorial comment on Current Discussion, Proposed Issue at Springfield, Conciliation vs. Division, and Semi-denominational Journalism?

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[Full lists of churches and other societies in town, with market reports, railroad schedules and other valuable statistics in type for this column, have been omitted this week on account of the unexpected amount of other matter sent us.]

Special Notices.

Rev. F. B. Makepeace will preach, next Sunday morning, a memorial sermon on several members of the Free church who have recently died. In the evening his subject will be Crossing the Ocean.

It is expected that Rev. Albert Greene of West Sutton will preach at the Baptist church next Sabbath, the Sabbath school holding a Harvest Concert in the evening at 7 o'clock.

Professor Wm. J. Tucker will preach at the Chapel church next Sunday. His subject in the afternoon is A Talk on the Missionary Situation.

The grocery stores will close at 10 o'clock on Friday, 21st, the day of the Firemen's Muster.

BIRTHS.

In Andover, Oct. 8, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Richardson.

In Andover, Oct. 5, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Gile.

MARRIAGES.

In North Woodstock, Ct., Oct. 5, by Rev. Edward P. Herrick of Sherman, Ct., Mr. George Gould of Andover, and Mrs. Lydia W. Brown of North Woodstock.

In Andover, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. J. Blair, Mr. Wm. H. Hackett and Miss Cassie Baillie, both of Andover.

In Andover, Oct. 5, by Rev. J. J. Ryan, Mr. Amos Switzer of North Andover, and Miss Mary Dwane of Andover.

In Andover, Oct. 9, by Rev. J. J. Ryan, Mr. James H. Keenan of Stoneham, and Miss Mary E. Barry of Andover.

DEATHS.

In Andover, Sept. 30, Mrs. Catherine H. (Lord) Parker, wife of Chas. S. Parker, aged 62.

In Andover, Sept. 30, Joshua H. Bailey, of Apopka, Fla., formerly of Andover, son of Mr. William Bailey, aged 53 years.

In Andover, Oct. 2, Mrs. Mary (Mace) Smith, widow of Henry Smith, aged 80 years. Her funeral was attended at the Free church vestry.

In Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 5, Miss Isabella C. Dove of Andover, eldest daughter of the late John Dove, Esq., aged 55 years.

In Andover, Oct. 14, Dea. Nathan Moorar, aged 75.

In North Andover, Oct. 6, Mr. Clifton Barker, aged 36.

In North Andover, Oct. 13, Frank Davis, son of Hon. Geo. L. Davis, aged 25 years.

In Ballardvale, Oct. 11, of scarlet fever, Ada V., daughter of Charles and Sarah A. Wombwell, aged 3 yrs. 9 mos. 15 days. (Meriden, Ct., papers please copy.)

Obituary.

MRS. CHARLES S. PARKER, although born in Manchester, Ct., was descended from an old Andover family, and had spent all her married life here. She was a most estimable and useful woman, in her own home, in a large circle of friends whom she was always ready to help in time of trouble, and in the Free church, of which she had long been a faithful member. She bore the sufferings of a long sickness with Christian fortitude. Rev. F. B. Makepeace and Mr. L. D. Bliss of the Seminary, who supplied the Free church pulpit during the pastor's absence, officiated at the funeral, which was held at her late residence.

REV. MALCOLM DOUGLASS, D.D., formerly rector of Christ Church, Andover, died at Wareham, Mass., Sept. 25, aged 64 years. Rev. Leverett Bradley, his successor, paid a fine tribute to his memory on the following Sabbath.

He was graduated from Trinity College in 1846, and from the General Theological Seminary in 1849. His early ministry was spent in the Diocese of western New York, where he served several parishes. In 1859 he took charge of a parish in Windsor, Vt., where he remained for twelve years. From this field he was called to the Presidency of Norwich University, the Church College of Vermont. This work he resigned in 1875, in order to accept an invitation to become Rector of Christ Church, in this town. His work here covered a period of nine years.

"He won the respect and good will of all who knew him, even slightly, by great simplicity and dignity of character, but to those who were more intimately associated with him, there was the added charm of a warm, loving heart, an utterly unselfish generosity and thoughtfulness for others, a modest and gentle demeanor, a delicate sense of humor, sound judgment and common-sense, and high and unflinching Christian principle."

Since 1884, when he resigned his position here, he has spent his summers mostly at East Wareham. He recently returned from a brief trip to England and was looking forward with great joy to a renewal of pastoral

duty in Vermont. "On Sunday, Sept. 25, he had begun the morning service at the Church of the Good Shepherd, and read the first Psalm of the Psalter, taking by mistake that of the *Eighteenth Day* (the second of the Burial Psalms), and reading it through, when a sensation of pain and dizziness in the head obliged him to leave the chancel, followed almost immediately by the giving way of a blood vessel in the brain, producing unconsciousness and resulting in death within little more than an hour."

He had playfully spoken of his assistance to the Rector at Wareham and of his participation in this service as the "removal of work, the beginning of his labors in Vermont. It was his last participation in the services of the church that he so dearly loved. Happy, happy death—he died as he had lived, working for Christ and fellow-men."

The death of Miss Dove will be felt as a public loss, as well as a private bereavement. Although for years an invalid, she kept thoroughly acquainted with the literature and the activities of the world without. She seemed to know every cause or person in need of sympathy or of aid, and at the right time—though always in the most unostentatious way—did what she could to relieve the need. She seemed like her Master to lose thought of her own sufferings in her constant desire to minister to others. Her funeral was attended on Saturday forenoon at the Seminary church. The service, conducted by Rev. F. B. Makepeace and Prof. Smyth, was simple but touching, the windows at either end of the church—one, the gift of her father, representing the Christian graces, the other, presented by herself and sisters in memory of a mother, showing the Maries at the sepulcher—adding a beautiful significance to the scene.

Golden Wedding.

Wednesday, Oct. 12, being the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Deacon and Mrs. Nathan Moorar, between forty and fifty relatives from Boston, Chelsea, Medford, Lynn, Lawrence, Reading, Georgetown, and from this town, assembled in the afternoon to congratulate them and wish them happiness for many years to come. The afternoon passed pleasantly, and after supper the party left for their various homes leaving behind them \$100 in gold, and many useful and valuable presents.

In the evening over a hundred friends and neighbors collected. Mr. and Mrs. Moorar welcomed each one as they came in, and received many congratulations from people who had known them for the forty-two years of their residence in Andover. A letter from Rev. Geo. Moorar of Oakland, Cal., former pastor of the South Church, Andover, and half brother of Dea. Moorar, was read, expressing regret that he could not be present, and congratulating them upon the happy days of married life they had passed. After the reading of this letter a bountiful collation was served, followed by a pleasant social time. Mrs. Jos. Lovejoy read a humorous selection to the great enjoyment of all present.

The party left about 10.30 leaving an additional purse of \$93 in gold with other presents.

(Continued from p. 3.)

Liquor. Thus, while the people are allowed by this law to license for themselves the sale of intoxicating liquor, their power in this direction is limited and hedged in by manifold restrictions. The animus and pressure of this law are clearly and forcefully in favor of discountenancing and suppressing the liquor traffic.

The advantages of this law over a constitutional amendment for limiting and finally suppressing the sale of liquor are neither few nor unimportant. First, this method is democratic, which a constitutional amendment is not, at least to an equal degree. It is a fundamental principle in democratic government that all power resides primarily with the people; that the nearer we get to a direct expression of the will of the people, their individual sentiments, the nearer we get to a true and righteous government. Now the local option law leaves to the people, where there they properly belong, the right and power to say whether they will or will not have intoxicating drinks sold in the city or town where they reside to themselves, their children and their neighbors. In this regard the law is certainly in strict keeping with the fundamental principle of democratic government, and, so far at least, should have our approval, while a constitutional amendment might impose a law upon a large community, Boston, for example, against which two thirds of its citizens would rebel. A manifest departure from the democratic principle.

Again, the existing law, by leaving the power of choice to the people, avoids all appearance of injustice or a tyrannous lull of state authority. The other method has, to many, the appearance of an effort on the part of temperance men to crush

down their opponents in the large cities by the votes of the rural districts. No good cause is ever permanently benefited by such a policy. Again, the existing law is unpartisan in its inception, character, and operation. On this question Democrats and Republicans, women suffragists, labor reformers and political prohibitionists vote, each according to his personal conviction, with no whatever to his party affiliation. The effort to make constitutional prohibition a republican measure, if successful, would at once put a political and partisan aspect upon the question.

When Canon Wilberforce was in this country, attracting great crowds to hear him lecture on temperance, among the last words he publicly uttered were these: "I don't know anything about your politics, but I beseech you not to let this question become one of politics. Don't place it at the mercy of intriguers." The canon saw our danger. His beseeching voice is a bugle note warning us against the fate of this holy cause into the whirlpool of partisan politics.

Another feature of this law, which greatly commends it to my judgment as a temperance measure, is its demand upon every voter of every city and town in the commonwealth to go once a year to the polls and deposit his vote either in favor of or against the sale of intoxicating liquor in the community where he lives. This brings the matter directly home to the judgment and conscience of every man. Unbiased by party platforms, uninfluenced by party leaders, the voter is called to act upon his personal responsibility. He must think for himself and act for himself. He is open to persuasion, open to conviction. This year he votes for license, watches its operation, reflects, and next year votes no-license. This educating process is going on all over the state, so that year by year the no-license vote increases. Shall this process cease?

Further, this yearly compulsory voting furnishes a much-needed occasion for effective temperance work. Temperance talk by peripatetic, paid lecturers has measurably lost its power. The narration of thrilling tales has, from numberless causes, ceased to be effective. But the practical matter, upon which the people are to act next week, is a live interest, which furnishes a sufficient justification for temperance discussion and personal appeal. This law, thus affording a grand leverage for activity in the interest of temperance, and for personal appeal to voters, is of more service to the cause of temperance than would be a hundred paid lecturers, repeating their thrilling stories, year in and year out, throughout the commonwealth. The taking away of this superb leverage for effective temperance teaching would, as it seems to me, be a sad mistake.

Further, the gradual, but sure and permanent growth of a prohibition sentiment under the local option law is an unanswerable argument in its favor. This law has been tried for a series of years, and proved to be a more effective instrument for the removal of intemperance than any other measure, including the state prohibitory law, that has ever been tried in the commonwealth. The law is gaining force, year by year, in geometrical ratio. City after city and town after town join the increasing ranks of the no-license municipalities. Boston itself, the headquarters of the liquor traffic, gave a heavy no-license vote last year—so heavy that the most active temperance worker in the state, on the eve of voting, expressed to me some apprehension that the "no" vote would be too large, i.e. larger than Boston was yet prepared to sustain. Is this steady and sure growth of a grand and abiding temperance sentiment to be cut short for the purpose of trying another method, under the quixotic notion that by this method, with one fell stroke, intemperance, or liquor making and selling, are to be driven from the state "once for all"? Taking it for all in all, then, it seems to me that the setting aside of the local option law, with all its subsidiary and supporting laws, for a prohibitory constitutional amendment, would be most disastrous to the temperance cause. If we can be left to go on for another decade in the same ratio as we have been during the past decade, Massachusetts will be practically a prohibition state. And this will be brought about, without rancor, by the free-will of the people acting in their respective municipalities.

Two pertinent questions.—Without adducing other arguments which might be adduced to add force to those already presented in favor of our local option law, this lengthy discussion will close with two pertinent questions:

Do not the advantages, as here set forth, of the existing local option law over a constitutional amendment, as a measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic and intemperance, commend it to all who love the temperance cause more than personal notoriety?

Is it well to set aside an existing, tried and effective measure for the suppression of the liquor traffic, one in perfect keeping with the character of the constitution and with the fundamental principle of our government, for another measure untried, out of accord with the constitution, trenching upon the jealously cherished principle of local self-government, and that must, in all probability, prove a failure, if tried?

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